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# LABOR CLARTON

LEADING ARTICLES—September 20, 1918.  
LIBERTY BOND CAMPAIGN.  
TO TRAIN EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS.  
CONSCRIPTION OF LABOR DEFEATED  
CITY LINE TO HUNTER'S POINT.  
WELFARE COMMISSIONS.

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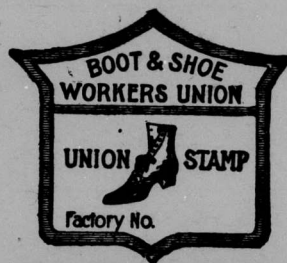
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No matter what its name, unless it  
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All shoes without the UNION STAMP  
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Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.



## -:- Liberty Bond Campaign -:-

The fourth Liberty Loan campaign opens next week and the sum asked for by the Government will be much larger than on any previous occasion. The workers of San Francisco will be expected to purchase to a greater extent than heretofore, and it therefore behooves all to prepare to full-fill expectations. It is as necessary

that these bonds be sold as it is that men go into the army and navy, and anyone who dodges the responsibility of purchasing them is as guilty of disloyalty to the country as a slacker who evades military service. Even though pinching be necessary in order to purchase bonds, that sacrifice should be freely and cheerfully

made. If the war is to be won, every individual in the country must bend every energy in that direction, and the purchase of Liberty Bonds is an important factor. Without plenty of money our soldiers at the front cannot be supplied with food, munitions, and equipment sufficient to win. Get ready now, and when the campaign opens buy to the limit of your ability.



## It stirs every American heart

Who was not thrilled to read of the American soldier who supported a wounded comrade, and fought his way with the little detachment back through the Boches to the American lines?

That is only one deed of heroism among the many happening every day and looked on as a matter of course by the boys fighting for us over there. It shows the stuff that's in them. They are our own sons and brothers. Is the same stuff in us over here?

We have the opportunity at home to show our patriotism by other deeds of valor. We can fight and we **MUST** fight. And we must **WIN**, no matter how heavy our burdens may be.

*Our former habits* are the Huns we've got to battle with. We can't go on living as we used to. We can't go on spending our money for things we like. We must set up new standards—war standards—and stick to them—loyally.

*From now on there can be only one standard for those of us who fight behind the lines—by saving and lending*

## We must buy bonds to our utmost

◆◆◆◆◆ This Space is Contributed to Winning the War by ◆◆◆◆◆



**TO TRAIN EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS.**

By Edward D. Jones.

(Professor of Commerce and Industries,  
University of Michigan.)

The Government has found it necessary to enter the field of education on a large scale. War Emergency Courses in Employment Management, conducted by the Employment Management Division of the War Industries Board, under the auspices of five governmental departments, have been arranged for in nine universities to date. The outline of the courses of study was made by Captain Boyd Fisher, who has general supervision of the work.

These courses in employment management are designed to train men or women who already have a basic experience of at least three years in industrial life and factory methods and who have come in actual contact with shop problems. Employers of labor, particularly those having war contracts, are urged to suggest men or women from their own organizations as candidates for these courses. With the increasing tightening of the labor situation, it is absolutely essential that large plants have an efficient central employment department. If the Government is to take upon itself the task of furnishing labor when called upon, it is necessary that that labor be employed in the proper manner. In other words, each man should be hired to do the thing he is best fitted to do. In these days every man must count and there must be no square pegs in round holes. It has been thoroughly proved that an experienced employment manager, in charge of all hiring and firing, comes very near to solving the labor problem. Therefore, it is up to the employer to place his house in order and make the best use of the men with which he is supplied.

The introduction of the employment manager into industry, and the standardization of the services of an employment department is acknowledged to be one of the greatest movements now taking place in the manufacturing industry of this country.

Courses have been arranged for at Harvard, in co-operation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, in Boston; Columbia University, New York; University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.; Carnegie Institute of Technology, and the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; University of Washington, Seattle; and the University of California at Berkeley.

There already have been 172 graduates from the classes conducted thus far. Most of these have returned to their own plants and placed in operation a department of employment. In each case where a central employment department is in vogue, there is never a thought of returning to the old-fashioned hit or miss method of hiring men.

The courses of instruction in the various schools run from six weeks to two months, and the classes are conducted by the foremost authorities in the country on the various subjects covered.

The course of study deals chiefly with the problems of employment management. Brief consideration is given, however, to statistics, labor economics, and business organization and management. The materials presented on the subject of employment management cover the organization and equipment of an employment department; the employing of the workers, the training of the workers, the payment of the workers, the control of working conditions, effects to keep the work up to standard, and the government of the shop. There are no charges for the course except the outlay for living expenses of students and about \$15.00 for books and supplies. It has been arranged to begin new classes as soon as each previous class is graduated, so application for admission to the

courses in any of the above-named schools may be made at any time.

Employers of labor having candidates for admission to the classes and individual applicants will be furnished with necessary information concerning qualifications for admission and other data regarding the courses by addressing Captain Boyd Fisher, 717 Thirteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

**STURDY STOCK.**

By Henry A. McAnarney.

There have been more than 2,000,000 sturdy men between the ages of 21 and 31 withdrawn from productive industries in the last year—men whose positions cannot be filled by women. And these figures are for the United States alone. They do not take into account the limitation of the labor supply through the natural cessation of immigration, because of the amalgamation of the immigrant class with the fighting forces of Europe.

The United States must recoup the industrial deficit of the entire world—a herculean undertaking in normal times; titanic in the present day. Yet a task which the country faces with calm assurance of accomplishment.

The Nation has faith in the loyalty, the patriotism and the capacity of its reserve working forces to overcome the gigantic barriers that obstruct the way. The time has come when that faith must be justified.

The Nation's fighting forces have proved their mettle on the battle field overseas; demonstrated it to the confusion of the sneering cynics at home; to the bewilderment of the Prussian military strategists—those superman mathematicians who riddled with diagrams and drivel, maps and mucilage, ink and idiocy, the plan of the United States to land an army of a million fighting men on European soil in fewer than five years.

Those "masters of the arts of war" had put it down in figures that this could not be done; every fact of history denied its possibility. They made merry over the mere suggestion. A contemptuous shrug of the shoulders dismissed the United States as a factor in the war.

But the United States did that—and more. In one year there were a million and a half Americans fighting on the Western front of France.

That was a triumphant thrusting aside of "facts and figures," and a new scale for guiding scientific calculation. A successful climax to a stupendous undertaking.

Now the working men and women of the country are called upon to duplicate in the field of industry the valor and the courage that our troops have shown on the field of battle.

Our workers are courageous. They know that the war must be won. They realize that their forces of will and their indomitable determination, are the guardians of universal liberty. They are confronted by the supreme obligation of supporting our magnificent fighting forces overseas with munitions and supplies of war, of feeding the Nation's Allies, of keeping the whole machinery of life in motion.

Shall they fulfill that supreme obligation voluntarily and vigorously?

They shall; for they come of the sturdy stock that stand by their guns when their country calls.

**NEGOTIATIONS OF UPHOLSTERERS.**

After an apparent deadlock which threatened to result in a general walkout, the Upholsterers' Union has received an offer from the employers to abolish the piece-work scale and employ the members on a daily wage based upon the average piece-work earnings for the last three months and an increase of 50 cents per day over said piece wage. A fifty cent daily increase will also be given those who work by the day. The union has elected B. B. Rosenthal to attend the convention of the California State Federation of Labor which convenes in San Diego October 7th.

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DRESSES—the smartest styles of the season are here for your selection—Select now, pay later in small payments.  
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**CONSCRIPTION OF LABOR DEFEATED.**

The conscription-of-labor amendment to the new draft law, proposed by Senator Thomas of Colorado, has been rejected by Congress.

The amendment would place in the army any striker who was unemployed five days. This would leave the workers powerless against every conscienceless employer.

The House rejected the amendment by a two-to-one vote. In the Senate Mr. Cummins of Iowa succeeded in modifying the scheme by securing the adoption of an amendment which would permit strikers to retain their draft classification where they returned to work and agreed to abide by the decision of the National War Labor Board.

Because of these differences between the two branches of Congress, the matter was referred to conferees. The House conferees refused to consider conscription of labor in any form and the Senate conferees accepted this position rather than delay the passage of the bill.

Labor's victory is more emphatic when it is recalled that one well known Congressman assured a trade union official that large employing interests "have been mousing around here for a month to secure a law of this kind."

"The Thomas amendment is unnecessary and its rejection will have a wholesome effect on the workers of our country who are so wholeheartedly engaged in this war for democracy," said Secretary Frank Morrison.

"It will be noticed," said the trade unionist, "that Senator Thomas suggested no remedy to check profiteering employers. They may exploit without stint, and if their employees strike they would be placed in the army, even though the manufacture of munitions is lessened. When his attention was called to this one-sided position, Senator Thomas said the demand for workers would adjust matters. In other words, he would increase the turnover of labor—the constant shifting of employees—which the Department of Labor and other governmental agencies are attempting to minimize. In a recent speech, Secretary of Labor Wilson said that the individualistic strike—the turnover of labor—is causing a greater loss to the country than all the strikes and lockouts combined.

"Organized labor knows the need for continuous high-speed production in these times, and a bayonet behind every worker is not the solution where contrary conditions may exist.

"Senator McCumber of North Dakota, a defender of the Thomas conscription idea, made this acknowledgment in pleading for this amendment:

"The bad system that we have adopted has been mostly responsible for what slacking we have in all our productive industries today. This accursed proposition of 'cost plus' is at the bottom of all the evil in the industrial world from which we are suffering today. It is not so much a question of strikes as it is the slacking that has been encouraged by every foreman, whose salary will be prolonged by reason of the delay in the work, and every contractor whose profits will be enlarged just to the extent that delays and slacking are encouraged."

"Here we have a Senator," continued Secretary Morrison, "who wants labor conscripted and at the same time says that the greed of employers 'is at the bottom of all evil in the industrial world.'"

"Another point conscription-of-labor advocates would make is that the soldier is not permitted to strike, so why should the man in civilian life?"

"It might be said that if a soldier were treated as some employers treat their employees, that army officer would be court-martialed on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

**CITY LINE TO HUNTER'S POINT.**

Preliminary steps for the construction of the municipal line from Army street to Hunter's Point are being taken by the City Engineer and the Board of Supervisors. The city authorities have decided to borrow \$450,000 from the United States Government to expedite the work. The Government will loan the money to the city at 5 per cent interest, 75 per cent of the money to be repaid two years after the end of the war. Twenty-five per cent of the sum will be charged to depreciation. Mayor Rolph stated after the agreement was consummated: "This is the first time that an American city will enter into a contract with the Federal Government for funds for municipal construction. It is a momentous occasion in the history of municipal ownership, and shows also that we respond to the Government immediately when its desire is made known. The development of a great industrial section of the city is also assured."

The City Engineer and Mayor Rolph intend to proceed to Washington to complete the negotiations with the Government.

**MECHANICS, ATTENTION!**

The following notice might be of interest to various labor unions in the city. I would thank you to distribute the same to those unions concerned.

The Air Service, U. S. Army, has authority to induct a limited number of the following skilled tradesmen: Airplane mechanics, cabinet makers, carpenters, chauffeurs, coppersmiths, electricians, fabric workers, instrument repair men, Liberty Ignition men, metal workers, motorcyclists, motor mechanics, vulcanizers, welders, blacksmiths and propeller makers.

These men must be registered and classified either in Class 1-A, limited service, or in Classes 2, 3 or 4. Applicants are only accepted for induction at this time. The actual induction will be a week or more in the future.

Inducted men will be sent to a school for instruction, after which they will be placed at work in the care and repair of aeroplanes.

Apply at Room 701, Santa Fe Building, San Francisco.

ROY L. JOHNSON,  
2nd Lt. A. S., S. C.

**CONQUEST AND KULTUR.**

Under the above title the Committee on Public Instruction, at Washington, has recently issued a collection of quotations from German authors which shows the war aims and methods of the junkers and militarists of that country. This is accurate inasmuch as it comes directly from German sources. In giving the American public an opportunity to know what the Germans think of themselves and of the British, French and American people our Government has accomplished the purpose of showing how a vicious overestimate of themselves and an underestimate of others led the German people to support their corrupt government in its plans of world conquest. Walter Holloway, of the People's Sunday University, will use the material of this remarkable book in his lecture, in Golden Gate Commandery Hall, next Sunday evening. Mr. Holloway insists that modesty is not only a graceful but a valuable asset for a nation as well as an individual and illustrates his point by putting the writings and conduct of the Allies into contrast with those of the Germans.



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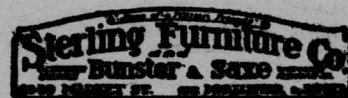
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**\$150**

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that  
will look well, wear well and give years  
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PAY \$2 A WEEK

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THAT'S ALL  
"You Know Me"

*Your Hatter*  
**Fred Ammann**  
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**Fleischmann's Yeast**

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For Sale at All Grocers



**THE POPULAR PRICE  
JEWELRY STORE**

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**REVISION BY OCTOBER 1st.**

The uniform revision of wages for the employees of Pacific Coast shipbuilding plants, which was promised to be ready for announcement by September 15th, will be announced by October 1st, according to a telegram received by Frank C. Miller, secretary of the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco and vicinity. The telegram reads: "Delay of decision due to causes beyond the Board's control. Confidently hope to issue it before October 1st." The delay has caused much confusion to both employers and men because the scale will form the basis of an agreement between the Iron Trades Council and practically all of the metal trades employers of the bay district.

**PACKERS DODGE FACTS.**

In the Senate Mr. Borah, of Idaho, called attention to the great outcry by meat packers and their friends against the report of the Federal Trade Commission which recommends Government control of certain facilities of the packers.

"The Federal Trade Commission," said Senator Borah, "is being pilloried from one end of the country to the other, and the people may come to the conclusion that they are a band of incompetent men engaged purely in demagogic propaganda, losing sight of the fact that all this time no figure, no fact as stated by the commission, is controverted by those who assail it.

"No one ought to attack legitimate business; no one should complain of fair profits. But facts never disturb legitimate business and facts do not hurt fair profits. I ask again, Do you deny these facts? If so; let us have your case."

**CLASSES FOR CITIZENSHIP.**

Beginning Tuesday, September 17, 1918, at 7:15 p. m., a class in American citizenship will be opened in Room No. 22, Commercial Evening High School. The work is under the able direction of Dr. Anne Nicolson, and will aim to assist any alien, no matter what his schooling may be, to attain the dignity of citizenship. Well known authorities will address the classes at intervals on vital subjects, and the course will dwell not only on civics, and law, but on the larger responsibilities and ideals that good citizenship implies.

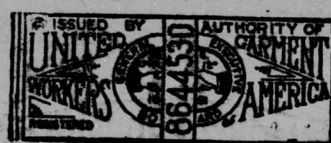
In introducing this course, the local Board of Education, branches out into one of the most neglected fields of education. If you wish to become a citizen, with all the attending privileges, don't neglect to take advantage of this opportunity. Classes are each Tuesday and Thursday evenings, Room No. 22, Commercial Evening High School, corner of Franklin and Fell streets. The instructor will be Mr. Andrew P. Hill, Jr., present director of industrial education, for the San Francisco elementary schools. Men who have taken out their first papers are particularly urged to come—it's an unprecedented opportunity to get thorough instruction in the mechanics of the Government of the wonderful Republic of the United States; it will instill in you the real spirit of America!

**ORGANIZER GOES EAST.**

Mrs. Edith Metz, organizer for the International Garment Workers' Union, will leave for New York City Thursday to attend the International Union convention, and while in that city will meet with the garment manufacturers.

**ORPHEUM.**

Florence Tempest, known as America's most lovable boy impersonator and vaudeville's daintiest girl, will offer a series of carefully staged songs and stories, which may be pleasantly anticipated for she is one of the greatest favorites in vaudeville. Mrs. Thomas Whiffen will make her first vaudeville appearance here in a clever and amusing sketch entitled "Foxy Grandma" in which she will appear as "Grandma Fox." In the cast supporting her is her accomplished daughter Peggy Dale Whiffen. "The Girl on the Magazine," one of the smartest fantasies in vaudeville, will be presented with Florrie Miller-ship, Charles O'Connor and a chorus of decided "class." It is a miniature musical globe trot, a whirlwind scenic song and dance revue. Eddie Foyer, "The Man of a Thousand Poems," because he has mastered the best efforts of the standard poets of the world, past and contemporaneous, so thoroughly that he permits his audience to call for any standard reading or poem and immediately responds by delivering the same from memory, will be an interesting feature of the coming bill. Bessie Clifford will be seen in a series of artistic poses representing famous paintings, statuary and the latest dress creations. Stella Tracey and Carl McBride will contribute a singing offering that is distinct, different and thoroughly entertaining. The Three Kitaro Brothers, Japanese equilibrists and foot jugglers will give a Risley performance that has no equal of its kind. The latest series of the official War Revue will be projected on the screen. Gladys Clark and Henry Bergman will repeat their delightful sketch "A Ray of Sunshine."



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Underwear - Socks



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**COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS MEET.**

Last Sunday afternoon Liberty District Council No. 77, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, held a largely attended and most enthusiastic organization meeting in the Labor Temple. Since the Government took over control of the electrical means of communication of the country and assured employees there would be no interference whatever with their right to organize and bargain collectively, the operators and others eligible to membership have been swarming into the organization and it will not be long until the union has within its fold from 75 to 100 per cent of these workers.

At the meeting on Sunday last, which was open to all and to which operators not already affiliated with the union were especially invited, various speakers pointed out the absolute necessity for organization if the craft is to achieve its proper place in the industrial and commercial world. The poor pay and working conditions of the craft today, it was shown, were the result of lack of organization among telegraph workers of the country, and now that there is no opposition to organization and the opportunity is open to all those who desire to take their places in the ranks of the organized workers no one but themselves can be blamed if the operators fail to make the most of the present condition of affairs.

Many new members were taken in and it was decided to hold another such meeting in the same hall in the Labor Temple on Sunday, September 29th. The headquarters of the union are at 321 Bush street, and all unaffiliated telegraphers are urged to send in their applications for membership. Application blanks and all necessary information can be obtained at the above address.

**INTIMIDATION CHARGED.**

The Labor Council has been notified that E. P. Marsh, a member of the President's Mediation Commission, has been requested by the Department of Labor to investigate the charges of alleged intimidation on the part of officials of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company of this city against union telephone operators in the employ of the company. This matter was called to the attention of the Department of Labor by the Labor Council.

Destiny has two ways of crushing us—by denying our wishes and by fulfilling them.

**MOONEY CASE TO U. S. SUPREME COURT.**

By Ed Gammons.

The last legal battle of the Mooney case will be staged in the United States Supreme Court. The defense counsel are making the necessary preparation and the initial steps will be taken soon.

An effort was made to expedite matters by asking Presiding Justice Angellotti of the California State Supreme Court to grant a writ of error. This action would insure a hearing in Washington without any further delay and bring the whole fight to a final issue. Justice Angellotti promptly refused the request, and the defense will be compelled to take a chance on making its appeal direct to the Washington court.

That this final court of appeal will hear the case on its merits irrespective of the binding and mercilessly unjust technicalities of the law, goes without saying. In the Leo Frank case the United States Supreme Court stated:

"A prisoner in custody pursuant to a final judgment of a State Court of criminal jurisdiction may have a judicial inquiry in a court of the United States into the very truth and substance of the cause of his detention although it may become necessary to look behind and beyond the record of his conviction to a sufficient extent to test the jurisdiction of the State court to proceed to judgment against him."

How humane this declaration sounds after reading the reiterated declaration of the California Supreme Court that it would not take into consideration the Oxman perjury letters, the confessions of Estelle Smith and Alice Kidwell and the other newly discovered defense evidence and that it was bound by the law to reject the applications of Attorney-General Webb and Judge Franklin A. Griffin for a new trial.

The San Francisco Labor Council, at its last meeting, adopted a resolution asking Governor Stephens to grant an oral hearing on the case for the benefit of both the governor and the general public. The resolution also requested the California State Federation of Labor to appoint one of its executive officers to attend the hearing. The resolution was forwarded to the Governor.

**BENEFIT THEATRE PARTY.**

A benefit theatre party is to be given by the Laundry Workers' Union, Niantic Parlor of the Native Sons, and Applewood Parlor of the Woodmen of the World, next Tuesday afternoon and evening at the Mission Theatre, in the interest of Oliver Teyer, a member of these organizations, who is afflicted with tuberculosis. Tickets are on sale at the headquarters of these organizations and by the membership, at 15 cents, including the war tax.

**MOVE 60,000 WORKERS.**

During the last month the United States employment service moved 60,000 unskilled workers to plants engaged in war work. None of these workers were taken from the farms or other necessary work and the movement was made with an entire absence of friction, as the employment service depends on voluntary action after it has impressed upon workers the necessity to engage in war munitions production.

**TWO CONVENTIONS FOR S. F.**

D. P. Haggerty, president of the Labor Council, has received notification from D. S. Looney, delegate to the Chicago convention of the Federal Employees' Union, stating that the United Spanish War Veterans' and the Federal Employees' 1919 conventions have been secured for San Francisco.

In trying to get up in the world some men use their friends as step-ladders.

**Union Made Hats***Kelly***\$3****\$4****\$5****3051 Sixteenth St.**

Between Mission and Valencia Sts.

**JOINT ACCOUNTS**

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

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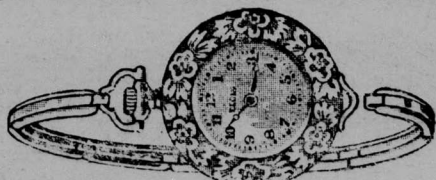
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SILVERWARE, ETC.**Gold Medal, 1915, Waltham, Elgin, Howard  
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Silver Watches, all kinds, \$2.00 up.

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7 Jewelled American make, regular price.....\$2.50	\$ 1.40
18 size, Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....5.00	2.50
7 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....8.00	3.75
15 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....8.00	5.00
17 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....15.00	8.50
19 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....20.00	15.00
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23 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....45.00	25.00
Military Wrist Watches.....\$1.00 up	
Military Wrist Watches, Waltham or Elgin.....\$5.00 up	

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Between 17th and 18th Sts., San Francisco



# Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918.

The Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board has notified us that we must cut down our use of paper 10 per cent, and suggests that this can be done by cutting off all subscribers as soon as their subscription expires, cutting out exchanges and free copies and reducing the copies furnished to advertisers to one copy to each for checking purposes. In order to comply with the requirements of the Paper and Pulp Section it will be necessary for the "Labor Clarion" to act upon the above suggestions, and we will do so next week.

The conviction and sentence of Eugene Debs in Cleveland ought to be sufficient to indicate to the Reds of the United States that things will not go as smoothly for them in this country as it did for the Russian traitors, Lenine and Trotsky. The American people are determined to win the war and they are just as determined that no one residing within reach of our power shall be permitted to stab the American army in the back. Debs has always been a destructionist, has ever endeavored to tear down and never to build up. All his efforts of a constructive character had as their object the destruction of something else. He schemed for years to destroy the American labor movement, but never with any degree of success. Though he evidently believes he has succeeded in establishing a reputation as an idealist the world as a whole looks upon him as a dismal failure.

The German offensive which has in it real danger to the Allies has been launched. From a military standpoint the Teutons are no longer capable of an offensive of any consequence, the American army having made that impossible, but the peace offensive now under way may appeal to some of the people of the war-tired governments of the Allies and therein lies the danger. Peace without an Allied victory would simply mean a lull of a few years and then war again. To insure peace of an enduring character the German autocracy must be crushed militarily and compelled not only to confess defeat but to give up the swag acquired during the past years of plundering. No attention must be paid to the hypocritical protestations of the present peace offensive. The German armies are running pell mell for home right now with their spirit broken and General Foch is giving them no opportunity to rest and recuperate. While the climax may not come this year nevertheless the German army is a defeated army and a German peace is, therefore, entirely out of question.

## Welfare Commissions

The Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of Washington, after extensive public hearings, has prescribed a universal minimum wage for women of \$13.20 per week for the period of the war and until six months after, with further provision for future readjustments if conditions warrant. The former minimum wage enforced by the commission was only \$8.90 per week. The increased cost of living made the advance necessary. The commission also took into consideration that the women now entering industry are taking the places of their men relatives, and accordingly abolished the different minimum rates for different classes based upon previous experience. Thus, for the first time in the history of minimum wage regulations the fixed minimum is uniform and based upon the cost of living only.

The new regulations also forbid the employment of women in occupations beyond their physical strength, such as railroad section work, and forbid also women in elevator service from working after 10 p. m.

The California Industrial Welfare Commission is behind the times and frittering away its opportunity to do something of real value to the workers for whose benefit it was supposed to have been instituted. It was a pre-war institution which as yet has not found its bearings and proper functioning in war-time conditions. Before we know it, it may be necessary to transfer its useless duties to some of the federal boards now springing up and which seem able to take up the slack in state and local administrative affairs. The time seems to be approaching when the California slate will be wiped clean, and Uncle Sam will have to take matters in hand. All will agree that \$13.20 is little enough for any woman wage earner on which to live these days. Why does not the California Industrial Welfare Commission do something to show that it is alive to the situation and keeping true to its aim? If nothing is done, it may as well be wiped out by the next session of the Legislature.

The California labor movement opposed the adoption of the minimum wage law for this State, but a few of the sob sisters, aided and encouraged by a host of neuter-gendered trousers-wearers and political manipulators who believed they could catch votes by advocating the "protection of the women of the State" succeeded in having the scheme placed upon the statute books and then proceeded to go to sleep and allow the "helpless working girls," for whom they shed such copious tears previously, to shift for themselves.

Great are the intellectual welfare workers if boasting of what they are going to do counts for anything. Always they are long on promises and short on execution. The colleges of our country are turning out a great many of these persons who are incapable of fitting into any practical groove in the world's affairs and who must find some theoretical means of garnering a living. Welfare commissions and other agencies for "helping" the poor workers, who are not intelligent enough to help themselves, furnish a field for them, and for that reason all such schemes receive their hearty support. As a rule welfare workers benefit themselves more than they help others.

The California Industrial Welfare Commission is only another proof to the workers that if they hope to achieve anything in the way of benefits for themselves they will have to produce the results themselves and quit chasing after the rainbows held out before them by the self-confessed Good Samaritans who never toil themselves but who always know what is good for those who must earn their bread in the sweat of their brows.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

It has been known for some time that the United States Government had documentary evidence showing that Lenine and Trotsky, the Bolshevik leaders in Russia, were simply German agents and in the pay of the enemies of Russia. The Committee on Public Information is now releasing the facts for publication and some of those who have foolishly contended that these two grafters were only a couple of crazy idealists will have cause to doubt their own reasoning powers in the future. It is a dangerous thing to give criminals credit for honesty and sincerity in times like these in the world's affairs when millions of men are risking their lives in the interest of democracy and humanity.

The trade union movement of the country will approve with enthusiasm the rebuke administered to the striking machinists of Bridgeport by President Wilson. True trade unionists are not these days indulging in strikes against awards of the War Labor Board. A mere handful of Bolsheviks in the movement here and there may attempt to convince the public that they are trade unionists and represent the sentiments and opinions of the organized workers, but they will fail in their efforts. The organized workers of the United States favor democracy and not anarchy. They are willing to make sacrifices in the interest of democracy while the Bolsheviks cares neither for his fellow man or his country as has been amply demonstrated in Russia.

In the dog days of 1914 the German soldiers marching through Belgium and France were trained to obey only one command "Vorwaerts nach Paris" ("On to Paris"). Having cooled off in four years of war, their generals, for the good of all concerned, have changed the command into "Rueckwaerts nach Berlin" ("Back to Berlin"). And since July 1918 the Hesitation March is being taken up also by the allied armies. History may record the greatest day in this universal tragedy when friends and enemies will march arm and arm "Unter den Linden" (under the linden trees; a street in Berlin), with flags of all nations flying, Deutschland's "Hinter Alles" (Germany's last of all), and the bands playing "Gute Nacht" to the memory of all the "verruckte und verboten Hohenzollerns" (the crazy and forbidden H.).

Each day every American soldier in France is confronted by a great duty. Our army there has a great task to perform for our country, for the world, for civilization, and for humanity. Our soldiers are doing their duty with a courage and fidelity and efficiency that thrill every heart. Each day every American citizen at home is confronted by a great duty, a duty as imperative upon him or her as the duty of our soldiers is upon them. The American people have a great task to perform. It is to support to the limit of their ability our army, our navy, our country at war. To work with increased energy and efficiency, so that our national production may be increased; to economize in consumption so that more material and labor and transportation may be left free for the uses of the Government, and with the resultant savings to support the Government financially, is the daily duty of every American. It is a duty that will be met by every American whose heart is with our soldiers in France, who glories in their courage and fighting ability and their success.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"You still insist that this is not a retreat?"  
"Yes, well!" shouted General Dumkopf. "This is no retreat. This is a problem in rapid transit."  
—Washington "Star."

Mrs. Bacon—Don't you think Emily sings with a good deal of feeling?

Mr. Bacon—Yes, but I hope she doesn't feel as bad as it sounds.—Yonkers "Statesman."

"Going to France?" asked a traveling man at the station of a negro soldier.

"No, sah! I'se not going to France," replied the dusky soldier. "I'se goin' to Berlin, but I may stop in France for a showt time on de way."  
—The New York "Telegram."

"I should like a porterhouse steak with mushrooms," said the stranger, "and some delicately browned toast with plenty of butter."

"Excuse me," interrupted the waitress, "are you trying to give an order, or just reminiscing about old times?"—London "Opinion."

Newpop—Well, my dear, did the photographer succeed in making the baby look pleasant?

Mrs. Newpop—No; the baby succeeded in making the photographer look unpleasant.—Boston "Transcript."

"Do you think that the automobile will displace the horse?" the young woman asked the new chauffeur.

"It will," answered the nervous young man, "if it hits him."—London Answers.

"I see ye have a new hired man, Ezry. How is he doing?"

"Resting considerable easier than the other one did, thank ye!" a trifle grimly replied honest Farmer Hornbeak.—Kansas City "Star."

"There is a feller here who owns a queer animal," said the landlord of the Petunia tavern. "It has a head like a turtle and a body like a colt. There is a fin along its spine. It has feathers on its body, fur on its legs, and a spike or sticker on the end of its tail. It whistles up to 10 o'clock in the morning and then brays till noon. Afterward—" "Nonsense!" said the guest, whose countenance was shaped considerably like that of a rare old fiddle. "You don't expect me to believe a fantastic tale like that, do you?"

"Well, I heard you saying a little while ago that you feared we could never whip the Huns and might eventually be compelled to conclude a German peace. Of course, if you believe that you will believe anything."—New York "Globe."

Brown—What made you start clapping when that woman stepped on your foot in the car?

Barlow—I was dozing. I thought mother and the girls were having a musicale at home and one of them was signaling that it was time to applaud.—Boston "Transcript."

Incidentally, the "Wacht am Rhein" would better keep its eyes open. It may have some work cut out for it in the not too distant future.—Chicago "Evening Post."

"Queer about the young society fellow who enlisted."

"What's queer about him?"

"He was a regular high flyer until he joined the aviation corps."

"They say opposites certainly do marry."

"I believe that. By the way, what a fine disposition and mind your wife has!"

## MISCELLANEOUS

## "AMERICA FOR ME."

'Tis fine to see the Old World and travel up and down

Among the famous palaces and cities of renown,  
To admire the crumbly castles and the statues of the kings—

But now I think I've had enough of antiquated things.

So it's home again and home again, America for me!

My heart is turning home again, and there I long to be,

In the land of youth and freedom beyond the ocean bars,

Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

Oh, London is a man's town, there's power in the air,

And Paris is a woman's town, with flowers in her hair;

And it's sweet to dream in Venice and it's great to study Rome;

But when it comes to living, there is no place like home.

I know that Europe's wonderful, yet something seems to lack,

The past is too much with her, and the people looking back,

But the glory of the Present is to make the future free—

We love our land for what she is, and what she is to be.

Oh, it's home again, and home again, America for me!

I want a ship that's westward bound to plow the rolling sea,

To the blessed land of Room Enough beyond the ocean bars,

Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

—Henry Van Dyke.

"We have been ready for a year to give up the St. Mihiel salient," said the Kaiser, and the world for once agrees with his utterance, having observed for many years that any burglar is willing to give up anything he cannot carry off. Had the Crown Prince (or the able generals whose credit he steals) been able, however, to sweep past Verdun, the Kaiser would long since have "Germanized" St. Mihiel as thoroughly as he has "Germanized" Antwerp and Louvain. And even while the Kaiser protesting, in his latest peace offensive, that Germany did not want France, Belgium, or indemnities, the Kaiser's men, in their thorough German way, carried off all the able-bodied males in their retreat before Pershing's victorious army. It is this utter inability to observe the smallest decencies that reveals the German character unchanged from the day of the "scrap of paper" protest, and from the day the Lusitania medals were struck off in readiness to commemorate the murder of women and children on that ship. Peace with Germany will come when the German nation, like its weakening soldiers, grovels on its knees and cries "Kamerad," and another "unconditional surrender" will be written down in history. The Allies do not expect to end the war before next year. Our casualties have been large and will be larger. Our sacrifices have been great and must be greater. Victory will be won one step at a time. The next step toward victory, and the one whose success depends, not upon our army, but upon civilian America, is the Fourth Liberty Loan. Whether the call is for six or for eight billion dollars, it must be met promptly for the glory of the United States and the inspiring of our men abroad. Do your share and the loan will be a success. Loan campaign opens September 28th.



Board of Directors.  
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# Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Musicians' Union—88 Haight Street.  
W. A. Weber. President  
Arthur Morey. Vice-President  
J. J. Atkins. Business Representative  
A. A. Greenbaum. Recording Secretary  
Clarence H. King. Financial Secretary-Treasurer  
Office Hours, 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.  
A. S. Less. Sergeant-at-Arms  
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.  
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.  
Oakland Branch.  
George E. Williams. Secretary  
L. N. Ritzau. Business Representative  
Office Hours, 12:30 to 2:30 p. m. Phone Oakland 3547.

## Board Meeting, September 17, 1918.

President Weber, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

New member: Harold R. Techau, piano.

Transfers deposited: J. H. Wolf, violin, banjo, 73, Minneapolis; Vernon M. Stock, drums, 325, San Diego; Paul Nord, organ, piano, 20, Denver; Geo. Yeary, violin, 12, Violin; Mrs. Alta Wadsworth, organ, 105, Spokane; L. G. Canfield, clar., sax., 47, Los Angeles; Dixie Maraman, piano, 257, Nashville; Bert L. Ralton, clarinet, saxophone, 47, Los Angeles; L. H. Mauser, drums, 189, Stockton.

Full member from transfer: Luther S. Eilerts.

Transfers withdrawn: Frank Voerg, Ralph Leonard.

Readmission: Ernest Miller.

Resigned: John Mullieri.

Dues and assessments, third quarter, to September 30th, now due and payable to C. H. King, Financial Secretary-Treasurer. Amount \$2.75, which includes 50 cents assessment, picnic tickets of relief committee.

## Oakland Branch Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Oakland Branch will take place on Thursday, October 3d, at one p. m., at the headquarters of the branch, Blake Block, Twelfth and Washington streets, Oakland.

## Victor Hue-Paris.

One of our members has submitted the following brief biographical sketch of our late member, Mr. Paris, which should prove of great interest to those of our members who knew him. He was a fine musician and a splendid gentleman and he earned and retained the respect of all with whom he came in contact. A number of our members had been taught the cornet by him but his best known pupil was his nephew, John Bambridge, who passed away last year in St. Louis and who ranked as one of America's finest cornists. Mr. Paris was born in Rouen, France, in 1843 and was a student at the Paris Conservatory where he took the first prize. He fought in the war of 1870, was made prisoner and interned in the fortress of Posen, Germany, whence he made his escape under very dramatic circumstances and returned to France. He then became bandmaster on the vessel "Admiral l'Atlante" and debarked at Tahiti where he founded a band composed of natives of the island. He arrived in San Francisco in 1874 and soon became a successful teacher. He at different times conducted the bands of the First, Second and Third Militia regiments and on two different occasions was the conductor of the Golden Gate Park band concerts. In 1885 he organized a military band in Mexico to represent that country at the New Orleans exposition and as a soloist made an extended concert tour of the large cities of the United States. Mr. Paris is survived by his widow.

## New Professional Office.

Ben Black, well known banjoist and composer, has been appointed manager of the professional office of Sherman Clay & Co., and is located at 610 Pantages Theatre Building, and will be glad to see the members at all times.

## New Directory.

A new directory will be issued shortly and the members should send in any changes of address and telephone numbers as soon as possible.

## Unfair Competition.

It has been brought to the attention of this office that certain members in seeking cafe engagements which are already filled by others are making their chief argument on the basis that if they are given the engagement they will be able to play selections from operas over which the American Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers exercises control and for whose performance a fee is exacted. They say they can play these compositions without any fee or charge because they will only play certain parts of the operas. These statements are not true and such methods constitute a very serious breach of good faith and fair dealing and if persisted in will result in charges being preferred and in the event of conviction of the parties accused drastic punishment will be meted out to the offenders. If any composition is controlled by the Society, any portion of the composition is subject to fee.

## A Letter from Mr. Wetterman.

The following letter has been received from Mr. Wetterman and is his own account of his recent birthday party. Some letter for 90 years: San Francisco, August, 1918.

Mr. Albert A. Greenbaum,  
Rec. Sec. Musicians' Union,  
Local No. 6, A. F. M.

Dear Friend and Brother Musician:

Well I remember when I was introduced to you in the music room at the Orpheum Theatre; you were then president of our union and had in hand the arrangement for the great concert for the benefit of the widows and children of the unfortunate musicians who lost their lives when the steamer Titanic struck against an iceberg in the North Atlantic Ocean and went to the bottom with its many passengers. While the vessel sank the brave musicians played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." From that time you have shown me the very best of friendship, and I am very sure it will gladden you to hear what happened me on my last birthday. A week before that day, four of the prominent Swedish-Americans, all knights of the order of Wasa, Messrs. Alf. Turnross, Dr. A. O. Lindstrom, Baron J. W. Stjernstedt, and Editor Alex. Olsson presented me with the following invitation card:

Swedish-Americans in San Francisco hereby  
extend a cordial invitation to

Mr. August Wetterman

To be present at a banquet  
given in his honor to celebrate his

90th Anniversary of his Birth  
On Friday evening, August the Sixteenth,  
Nineteen hundred and eighteen

At half after six o'clock

Portola Louvre

From 10 a. m. on my birthday to 5 p. m. many friends called to congratulate me. The first in the morning was the well known hat manufacturer, with no less than five hat stores, Knut Lundstrom, the Swedish consul, Dr. Fred. Westberg, Banker Leonard Georges and numbers of ladies and gentlemen who brought flowers and other good things. At 6:15 p. m. Baron Stjernstedt came with his large and elegant auto-

mobile, also brought a big overcoat and took me to Portola Louvre, where I met between forty and fifty of my friends. All shook hands and congratulated me. About seven o'clock I was taken to the head of the table as the honored guest, and a large wreath of flowers with very broad blue and yellow silk ribbons was placed over my shoulders. I was honored with speeches by Mr. Alf. Turnross, the evening's toastmaster, who welcomed the guests, Doctor A. O. Lindstrom, Editor Alex. Olsson, Mr. Albin Sutherland, Capt. F. Westdahl, Engineer C. J. Rhodin, Baron J. W. Stjernstedt, Mr. Fred. Lundquist, Mr. F. B. Hulting, F. O. Renstrom, Mrs. Fred. Johnson, Dr. Chas. Lander, P. M. Paulson, O. Blomquist, and telegram from my grand-daughter and her husband, Dr. R. B. Rees, at Bakersfield. Each speaker came up to me, so I could hear all the good and kind words they said. I was called on to say something, when I told them about the good old times, the many old friends which have left this world, but that I in their stead have received many young and valuable friends of which this evening is a splendid proof. I wish to offer you my heartiest thanks for the great honor and kindness you have bestowed upon me and I feel so glad and happy when I can be amongst you again, and hearty thanks to all.

My dear friends, Baron Stjernstedt and Alf. Turnross had the kindness to escort me home, and I tumbled into bed at ten, tired, but very happy. Fraternally yours,

AUGUST WETTERMAN.

## Herman Trutner Once More in Active Service.

The secretary is in receipt of the following letter from Herman Trutner, Jr., which speaks for itself. The best wishes of the membership go out to Mr. Trutner.

"My Dear Mr. Greenbaum:

"My order from Washington, D. C., to report to the 62nd U. S. Infantry, Camp Fremont, as First Lieutenant, Bandmaster, reached me this A. M. I will probably leave in a few days and should I not find an opportunity to see you again here is best wishes to you and other friends in the office. It seems strange after having served 29 years and in two wars to have to go back once more, but I have no regret (except leaving my family), and shall stick and see it through.

"Adios, and with very kindest regards,

"Very sincerely,

"HERMAN TRUTNER, JR."

Mr. Irving Steffens, better known as "Dude" Steffens, is the proud daddy of a seven-and-a-half pound baby boy.

## Musicians Wanted For 40th Artillery Corps.

The Fortieth Artillery Regiment, now being organized at Fort Winfield Scott for immediate overseas duty, is in need of competent musicians for its band of forty-nine pieces.

It is desired by the regimental commander, Colonel H. G. Mathewson, that this band represent the musical ability of San Francisco and that the band be able to hold its place with the crack bands of France and England, with whom they will be placed in keen competition.

Players of the following instruments desiring to enlist should call at once at the adjutant's office at Fort Scott and make application: Flute,



piccolo, oboe, clarinet, bassoons, saxophones, French horns, trumpets, cornets, euphonium, trombone, helicon bass, snare drums, bass drums and cymbals.

Mr. Paul Asch, Marine Barracks, Mare Island, can enlist in the U. S. Navy a flute, clarinet, 'cello, cornet and string bass performer.

Mr. F. P. Search, Mare Island Orchestra, can enlist flute, oboe, bassoon, and French horn.

The following members have joined the U. S. Army the last week: Ivan Black, Ed. Gage, C. W. Jackson, Thornsteen Jenson, Irving Jurgenson, Eugene Rose, Ralph Shanis, H. Trutner, Harry W. Wetmore, Swen (Whitey) Schmidt.

Members please take note of the following changes of address:

Allen, Walter, 626 Geary St.

Anthes, Fred P., 28th C. A. Band, Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, Cal.

Bach, A. W., Minster Hotel, 312 Mason St.

Bering, W. J., 1027 Broadway, Oakland.

Bernasconi, Albert, Madrid Apts., 1260 California St.; Franklin 1149.

Callaghan, Emmet D., Sunset 1706.

Cirelli, Frank P., 1431 94th Ave., Oakland; Elmhurst 388.

Cully, Wm. H., Municipal Bank, Long Beach, Cal.

Davis, Will H., Pantages Theatre; Prospect 1410.

Di Bianca, N., 230 Haight St.; Park 4035.

Dougherty, Eugene L., 3519 Mission; Mission 6887.

Eastman, F., 1438 Madison St., Oakland; Oakland 2191.

Fox, W. R., Empire Hotel, Room 324, Turk and Taylor.

Franks, Charles, 3364 Sacramento St.; West 3060.

Gossett, Earl, 516 Ellis; Prospect 2210.

Guerin, Art., Statler Hotel; Sutter 4530.

Halcam, Doris, 1740 102nd Ave., Oakland; Elmhurst 1008.

Heiss, A. G., 538 Birch Ave.; Park 6330.

Hill, Charlotte E., 546 Sunnyside Ave.; Pacific 4911.

Hubbard, Elmer, 879 Turk St., Apt. 36.

Jacob, Curley, 1023 Castro St., Oakland; Lakeside 1369.

Jaeger, W., care Arcadia, Eddy & Jones.

Jones, M. S., 2901 Harper St., Berkeley; Berkeley 5715-J.

Klotz, Frank, 547 Hayes.

Less, A. S.; Park 7640.

Levin, Gus, 138 6th St.; Park 3110.

Nobile, Louis E., 224 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

Schmidt, Swen ("Whitey"), 76th Inf., Co. H, Camp Lewis, Wash.

Schulz, Karl W., 238 Eddy St., Hotel Windsor.

Spiller, Francis, 5414 California St.; Mission 9125.

Whitney, R. J., 314 Kearny.

Williams, Ben F., 44 Eddy St.; Kearny 5557.

#### OVERTIME FOR EMERGENCIES ONLY.

The general application of the principle of a basic eight-hour day by the War Labor Board in settling all future working hour disputes, was forecast last Wednesday by Frank P. Walsh, in announcing the decision of Chief Justice Walter Clark of North Carolina, umpire appointed by the Board to settle a working dispute between the Molders' Union and the Wheeling Molders and Foundry Company. The decision, which automatically becomes the ruling of the Board, directed that in the future molders should be required to work more than eight hours a day "only when an emergency exists." There are 300 similar cases pending before the War Labor Board, and the case just decided is the first in which the Board itself could not come to a unanimous decision.

## MR. WORKINGMAN!

### IF YOU ARE OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION, YOU MUST ACT QUICKLY

The so-called Food Stimulation Bill, with its Prohibition rider, has passed the Senate, and will presently go to the House. If passed by the House, it will then go to the President for his signature.

Thus the Country is to be made BONE DRY July 1, 1919, and for such time—be this one, two, three or more years—thereafter as may be required to return home and demobilize our fighting forces. The declared purpose of this most radical legislation being the "conserving of the manpower of the Nation and to increase efficiency in the production of arms, munitions, ships, food and clothing \* \* \* The necessary implication being that without such abridgement of their liberties, it is hopeless to expect the Workers to respond fully to the demands the Nation makes and will continue to make upon them. A point of view which falls far short of general acceptance.

Expressing a sentiment voiced by many of the leading newspapers of the Country, the Washington "Herald" states:

The effect that this legislation will have on the industrial world remains to be seen. \* \* \*

\* \* \* we can not approve of any interference with the rights of those who are building our ships, making our guns, ammunition and other war material; work which calls for brawn; fatiguing work, which in most instances finds relaxation in the drinking of beer and light wines—harmless beverages.

Two Million Workingmen, Unions having so many members, have gone on record against this Bone-dry measure, a large proportion of them being Coal Miners and men employed in Ship Building and other super-essential industries. Now that the Prohibition lobby is, for the present at least, having the best of it, it is not unlikely that these workingmen, **loyalest of the loyal**, will proceed to ask questions. Already some of them are asking questions such as these:

If, in order to save grain, as it is claimed, **American wage-earners** are to be deprived of their beer, why should any part of the grain shipped abroad be used to provide beer for the wage-earners of Great Britain and other countries?

Is it because these foreign wage-earners **INSIST** upon having their beer? And does **this insistence** explain why this Prohibition amendment will not interfere with the **exportation** of beer and vinous beverages, while forbidding their **importation**?

**Why is the American workingman to be treated as it is not proposed to treat the British, French or Italian workingman?**

A decent regard for consistency makes pertinent these further questions:

(a) If workingmen—**American workingmen**, that is—are to be deprived of their beer and light wines, **IN ORDER TO JACK THEM UP**, why should not the **Government commandeer the contents of the wine cellars** of those citizens whose ample means and forehandedness set them apart from the common herd? Is **their** reaction to the war, **their efficiency—their patriotism**—so superior to that of the Working Class that they **alone** are to be trusted?

(b) If the supporters of this Bone-dry rider are sincere in upholding it as a **war measure**, why have they set the date of its taking effect so far off as July 1, 1919? Why not have it take effect **immediately** it is made a law?

(c) And why have its termination extend, as it at present does, beyond the war's close for the **several years** that may pass before demobilization shall have been completed?

The thing is wrong on both ends; wrong throughout its length, breadth and thickness!

If the Food Stimulation Bill, with its Prohibition rider, shall not have been passed by the House of Representatives by the time this advertisement reaches you, Brother Workingman, **WIRE YOUR PROTEST** as a wage-earner and loyal American to your Congressman; meanwhile having your Union do likewise. **If you act, you must act quickly.**

((Y-14)

(Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League)



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 13, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

Credentials—Tailors No. 80—Phil Englund, A. C. Sheahan, vice A. P. Levezsal, N. Harmaline. Retail Delivery Drivers—Frank Brazil, vice Bro. Rossner. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Captain Russell, Commandant, 12th Naval District, with reference to the controversy of Stage Employees' Union.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of Egg Inspectors' Union. From Beer Bottlers' Union, requesting a boycott on the firm of Schwartz Ginger Ale Co. Ladies' Garment Workers, request for an indorsement of a strike in the Berwant Tailoring Co. From Grocery Clerks' Union, complaint against the Grocerteria Department of Pragers' department store.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From the office of the Air Service Trade Test Board, with reference to the induction of skilled mechanics into the service.

Communication from the American Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of resolutions with reference to the raising of rents in certain industrial communities. Moved that the resolutions be adopted and copies sent to the Iron Trades Council and other kindred organizations; carried.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Schulberg, requesting Governor Stephens to set aside a certain date so that an oral hearing of both sides can be held for the benefit of the State Executive and the general public with reference to the Mooney case, and that the special committee handling the Mooney case be authorized to present labor's side of the case at the said hearing. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried. Resolutions read:

"Whereas, Governor William D. Stephens on Saturday, July 27th, reprieved Thomas J. Mooney until Friday, December 13th, so that he might have adequate time to study all the details and factors of the case; and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council appointed a special committee which studied every angle of the case so that this Council could act with intelligence and justice in the Mooney case; and

"Whereas, This Council has taken an active part in the defense of Thomas J. Mooney and his co-defendants after being fully convinced of their absolute innocence of the atrocious crime charged against them; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council requests Governor Stephens to set aside a certain date so that an oral hearing of both sides can be held for the benefit of the State Executive and the general public; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the special committee of this Council dealing with the Mooney case is hereby authorized to present labor's side of the case at the said hearing and that the California State Federation of Labor is requested to appoint one of its executive officers so that the entire State movement of organized labor shall be represented."

Reports of Unions—Beer Bottlers—Are making progress in organizing soda manufacturers. Shoe Clerks—Are still trying to organize the stores in the Mission district. Tailors—Have established the eight-hour day with \$30.00 per week. Butchers—Are still endeavoring to negotiate agreement for meat cutters and sausage makers. Moving Picture Operators—Reported the Colonial and Edison theatres unfair. Telegraphers—

Will hold a rally Sunday, September 15th; are making progress.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the communication from the California Advertising and Publishing Company be filed, as it is a private publication. Recommended indorsement of the wage scales and agreements of the Marine Gasoline Engineers, Bartenders, Steam Engineers, Grocery Clerks and Bricklayers, subject to the indorsement of their respective international unions. In the matter relative to the unionizing of the shoe stores in the Mission, committee advised both sides to get together before the meeting on Friday evening, in case no agreement be effected by that time, that the Council grant whatever action be demanded by the Shoe Clerks' Union. Report concurred in.

Special Order—The Chair introduced Mr. Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who spoke on the functions of the Department of Labor in adjusting differences between capital and labor in war time.

New Business—Moved that the Council levy a boycott on the Odeon and Unique theatres; carried.

Moved that the secretary be instructed to investigate the action of the U. R. R. in the collection of hospital dues; carried.

Receipts—Total, \$345.00 Expenses—\$1725.10.

Adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### WHY THIS WASTE OF LAND AND LABOR

While figures giving the total area of the country's tillable acres covered by golf courses are not available, it is apparent that the aggregate is large. The measure of this economic waste, speaking in terms of the present could not be determined, however, by any such statistics.

An additional waste is involved in the employment of labor in the upkeep of these playgrounds of the well-to-do; and much otherwise useful labor is so employed.

More, indeed, than is used in the raising of crops, acre for acre. But we have yet to hear that those Food Conservationists who are so intent upon saving grain by depriving the workingman of his beer, are giving any thought to this waste of land and labor. Can it be that this privilege of the wealthy is to remain undisturbed, precisely as their wine cellars are to remain untouched by the Bone Dry legislation now pending in Congress?

That this is not merely the view of a "labor crank" is made plain in a letter which recently appeared in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, which we quote:

"To the Editor of the Public Ledger:

"Sir: The farmer must devote every moment to the cultivation of his acres without the accustomed help. In the meantime the golf courses of country clubs are flourishing, and their entire acreage is cut and rolled. Why?

"Golf is advantageous to a degree, as it affords health to the player, and many an excuse to escape a dull Saturday and Sunday at home, but if we all yielded to the lure of sport, who would carry on the war work?

"We are urged to save water and gasoline; to economize and help win the war; and surely the support of large golf courses, where gasoline lawn mowers are employed and "putting greens" daily watered, tends to an extravagance which many of us have not realized.

"The men in the trenches have little time to think of a one-time recreation called golf. \* \* \*

"X. Y. Z.

"Penllyn, Pa., August 30, 1918."

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## Orpheum

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MRS. THOMAS WHIFFEN with Peggy Dale Whiffen in "Foxy Grandma"; FLORENZE TEMPEST, America's Most Lovable Boy, and Vaudeville's Daintiest Girl; "THE GIRL ON THE MAGAZINE," with FLORRIE MILLER-SHIP, CHARLES O'CONNOR COMPANY; ED-DIE FOYER, "The Man of a Thousand Poems"; BESSYE CLIFFORD in "Art Impressions"; STELLA TRACEY & CARL MEBRIDE Offering Their Own Exclusive Material; THREE KITARO BROTHERS, Superlative Degree of Japanese Dexterity; OFFICIAL WAR REVIEW; GLADYS CLARK & HENRY BERGMAN in "A Ray of Sunshine."

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BE SURE IT'S A  
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Savings Commercial  
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO,  
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of  
San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.  
Park-Presidio District Branch, Clement and  
Seventh Ave.

Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1918

Assets ..... \$59,397,425.30  
Deposits ..... 55,775,597.86  
Reserve and Contingent Funds. 2,284,930.34  
Employees' Pension Fund ..... 284,897.17

### OFFICERS

John A. Buck, President; Geo. Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Bells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.  
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, Geo. Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar.



**BRITISH HEALTH INSURANCE.**

By Richard Caverly.

The insurance "contributions"—usually termed "dues" in American benefit societies and in trade unions—are payable weekly. The amount is made up in parts by the employer, the employee and the State as prescribed by the law. The voucher for each week's payment of the employer's and employee's contributions is an insurance stamp, procurable at the post office. It is pasted by the employer or his bookkeeper on the appropriate dated space of the twenty-six spaces ruled off on the card representing together the half-year. On pay day the employer deducts from the employee's wages the latter's share of the weekly contribution. For the grades of labor paid much below the ordinary scale (one-half or thereabout)—that is, beginners or the weaklings—the law prescribes lower contributions for the employee and higher for the employer, besides, in some cases, additional State aid.

The stamp affixed weekly by the employer on the ordinary card costs in the case of a man 7d. (14 cents), the employer's share of which is 3d. and the employee's 4d., while in the case of a woman it is 6d., of which the employer and employee pays 3d. For the exceptional low rate groups the contributions run: (1) The daily pay being less than 1s. 6d. (36 cents) the employer gives weekly 6d. for a man and 5d. for a woman, the State 1d. and the insured person nothing. (2) The pay being from 1s. 6d. to and including 2s. the employer gives 5d. for a man and 4d. for a woman, and the State and the insured person each 1d. (3) The pay being from 2s. to and including 2s. 6d., the employer gives 4d. for a man and 3d. for a woman, and the insured person 3d. For Ireland, the contributions are scaled lower, with no medical benefit.

The maximum benefits granted the insured wage worker by the law are:

1. Sickness—Payable twenty-six weeks; 10 shillings (\$2.44) per week for men; 7s. 6d. (\$1.83) for women.
2. Disablement (invalidity)—After payment of 104 weekly contributions and drawing twenty-six weeks of sickness benefits; 5s. (\$1.22) per week for men and women alike, so long as incapable of work, but not after the age of seventy.
3. Maternity—To an insured woman and to the wife of an insured man 30s. (\$7.30) in case of confinement.
4. Medical—Treatment and medicine for an insured wage worker (not for his family) and some few specified simple medical and surgical appliances.
5. Sanatorium—Free treatment for consumptives.

In round figures, the official estimate is that 14,000,000 persons are covered by insurance under the act as against about 6,000,000 covered by somewhat similar insurance before the act. Against this estimate, however, stands that of a hostile critic of the act, an officer of an approved society, who denies any increase through it in effective insurance. He points to the fact that in 1911 there were 14,940,103 members of registered friendly societies and 12,750,693 depositors in the post office savings bank and similar institutions (see "Sixteenth Abstract of Labor Statistics," pp. 265 and 326), not to mention that large numbers of wage earners carried industrial insurance and that many employees were by custom or contract well cared for in sickness by their employers.

The 18,000 physicians on the panel are now estimated to include from 80 to 100 per cent of all the general practitioners who hold themselves willing to attend the wage-earning classes. At first there was some resentment among the doctors toward the act and a reluctance to go on the panel; but now any such feeling has passed away. There was no real ground for such opposition, for under the act the panel doctors are freed from all control by the approved societies

and their incomes have been very much increased. In fact, insofar as they have been able to agree among themselves, the doctors have had everything nearly their own way—to the great disadvantage of the societies; and the investigator is told that it is only a slight exaggeration when he hears it said that the panel doctors are the principal beneficiaries under the act.

Whether on the average the cost is exceeding the estimate is the uncertain question. For women, with the exception of some special classes, such as domestic servants and clerks, it is demonstrated that the cost now runs between 2½d. and 4d. per capita per week, whereas the estimate allowed less than 2d.

The maternity benefit is probably the most popular feature of the law, and supplies relief and care where none was formerly obtained.

There was a great deal of criticism at first on the score that many of the more irregularly employed would often be "out of benefit" or entitled to only reduced benefits, for default in contributions. This shortcoming was avoided by the commissioners, through remitting all arrears, and the Act of 1913 has rescinded the provisions of the Act of 1911 on this point, leaving it for the commissioners to cover by regulations. A new scheme of dealing with arrears, etc., has accordingly been formulated (old arrears being incidentally remitted), which is explained in the second report at pp. 41-46. This scheme, which is complex, is based upon close actuarial estimates.

The mistress of the house was obdurate.

"No," she said firmly, "I don't want no buttons nor no laces."

Putting his foot in the fast-closing door, the tramp held up his hand.

"Here you are, lady," said he. "'Grammar for Beginners,' only sixpence!"—"Tit-Bits."

**LABOR BOARD'S AWARD REJECTED.**

The Smith & Wesson Arms Company of Springfield, Mass., is in favor of this Government's war against autocracy, but it opposes Uncle Sam's efforts to extend democracy at home.

The company has refused to accept the award of the National War Labor Board, which ordered it to recognize collective bargaining, abandon its individual contract system and reinstate victimized trade unionists. The company has notified the War department that it can take over its plant. Under the law the Government can commandeer this or any other plant, regardless of the company's wishes.

The Machinists' Union has been conducting a successful organizing campaign among the 1200 men and women employees of Smith & Wesson. Prior to this these employees were compelled to buy their own tools, oil, waste, and even ice.

To more effectively oppose trade unionism the company forced individual contracts on employees, who were discharged as fast as it was found that they had affiliated with organized labor. On this question the National War Labor Board ruled:

"The practice of the company in times past to take restrictive personal contracts, even if lawful when made, is contrary to the principles of the National War Labor Board, and the practice of taking such contracts should be discontinued during the period of the war."

To enforce this decision, and to assure workers of their right to bargain collectively, the board assigned representatives to see that its award was complied with.

This was too much for these patriotic gentlemen, who shriek against the Kaiser's autocracy.

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We sell blue-white diamonds only. These are not the largest in the world for the money, but they are the most brilliant. No one can ever criticize a diamond you buy here. Put \$10 or \$25 a month into a diamond. We will hold it for you until the payments are complete, protecting you against the coming advances.

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Room 302, Labor Temple,  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797.  
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Intertype Machines.  
\*†Linotype and Intertype.  
‡Simplex Machines.

- (31) Architect Press, The.....245 Mission  
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission  
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....263 Market  
(72) Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second  
(196) Borgel & Downie.....370 Second  
(9) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome  
(3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market  
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....112 Hyde  
(176) California Press.....340 Sansome  
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery  
(37) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church  
(89) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second  
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second  
(179) Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay  
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister  
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth  
(52) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome  
(146) Excelsior Press.....238 Eighth  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission  
(203) Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome  
(75) Gille Co.....818 Mission  
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second  
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia  
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny  
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission  
(127) Halle, R. H.....261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie  
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma  
(60) Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson  
(150) International Printing Co.....330 Jackson  
(168) Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson  
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(84) Liberty Press.....25 Fremont  
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa  
(135) Lynch, J. C.....3390 Eighteenth  
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes  
(37) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine  
(95) Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....363 Clay  
(206) Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome  
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission  
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front  
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis  
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff  
(208) Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie  
(32) Norton, R. H.....5716 Geary  
(104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial  
(81) Perna Publishing Co.....753 Market  
(88) Polyglot Printing Co.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(143) Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission  
(34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia  
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.  
(61) Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush  
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin  
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission  
(58) Severance-Roche Co.....1733 Mission  
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome  
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine  
(125) Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna  
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay  
(63) Telegraph Press.....69 Turk  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk  
(187) Town Talk Press.....88 First  
(52) Turner & Dahnken.....134 Golden Gate Ave.  
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero  
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....1105 Mission  
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market  
(38) West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon  
(36) West End Press.....2436 California  
(43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second  
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission  
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First  
(44) Williams Printing Co.....350 Sansome  
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market  
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

**BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.**

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(205) Bowman & Plimley.....343 Front  
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....442 Sansome  
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission  
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome  
(221) Ingrisich, Louis L.....340 Sansome  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush  
(130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome  
(81) Perna Publishing Co.....751 Market  
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna  
(195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson  
(168) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

**CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.**

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

**GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.**

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

**LITHOGRAPHERS.**

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The...  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

**MAILERS.**

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....766 Mission

**NEWSPAPERS.**

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(11) Call and Post, The.....New Mtgmy. and Jessie  
(25) Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(123) L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(39) Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission  
(41) The Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(38) Vestkusten, Swedish.....30 Sharon

**PRESSWORK.**

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

**RUBBER STAMPS.**

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

**BADGES AND BUTTONS.**

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

**TICKET PRINTERS.**

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

**PHOTO ENGRAVERS.**

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....259 Minna  
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery  
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

**STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.**

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

**We Don't Patronize List.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.  
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.  
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.  
United Cigar Stores.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and  
Clement street, grocer.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS**

Sylvester Doan died on the evening of Wednesday, September 11, 1918. Funeral services were held at Mission Dolores Church Saturday morning and the remains were interred in Holy Cross cemetery. Mr. Doan was 57 years of age and had lived in California for fifty years, having been born in the State of New York. Chronic intestinal nephritis was the cause of his death. Three daughters survive—Mrs. George W. Jordan, Mrs. T. H. Monez, and Miss Ada R. Doan, all of this city. Doan had worked on the "Examiner" for many years. The pallbearers were D. S. White, George M. Hearst, William F. Carroll, Fay M. Harlow, Edgar Apperson and William Mayer, all from the "Examiner" chapel.

Last Sunday's special meeting of the union, called to give consideration to the proposed new newspaper scale of prices, brought out a good attendance of members employed on the papers. Consideration of the scale was practically completed as in committee of the whole, only two sections being left over for further action. It is thought that final action on those sections will be had at the regular meeting on the 29th instant and that the scale will then be finally adopted and ready for presentation. It provides for a flat rate of \$7.00 for day work and \$7.50 for night work. The flat rate includes all classes of employees, foremen and copyholders excepted.

Eight propositions have been sent to the referendum by action of the Scranton convention of the I. T. U. In a subsequent issue of "The Clarion" each of the propositions will be set forth for information of the membership of No. 21, together with explanatory notes as to the exact purpose of each proposed amendment. President Scott has issued a special circular to all subordinate unions urging approval of Proposition No. 6. The circular says:

"Vote for the Sixth Proposition—Returns received from subordinate unions up to August 30th show that 5,264 journeymen members of this International Union were in active war service on that date. This list includes more than 900 names not included in the list of May 31st last. The list is not complete by any means, and many additional names will be added during the coming month.

"Our members who are in war service are not fighting for the members of any particular subordinate union. They are fighting for every decent citizen in the United States and Canada and incidentally for every member of the International Typographical Union.

"Every one of these members in war service should be kept in continuous good standing. The existing arrangement by which subordinate unions have paid the International dues and assessments of members in good standing for a certain time prior to their enlistment makes no provision for members who have taken out traveling cards and deposited them in other jurisdictions or retained these cards in their possession.

"The Sixth Proposition to be submitted to a referendum vote on October 16th levies an assessment of five cents per week for the purpose of paying the International dues and assessments of every member in war service. Vote for this proposition.

"If this proposition is adopted, the International Union, beginning January 1, 1919, will pay the International dues and assessments of every members in war service. If it is defeated, it is a certainty that some of our members in war service will fall in arrears, and that their membership will lapse.

"Our members have contributed very liberally to other wartime patriotic funds, and surely this assessment of five cents a week is for a patriotic purpose. Vote for the Sixth Proposition."



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers No. 134—Victor Jallu, Secretary, 2803 Geary.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; other Mondays in evening at 1065 Market.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East. Henry Huntsman, Secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 149 Fifth.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 742 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours 10 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary, 1114 Mission.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet at headquarters, 44 Page, 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 p. m.  
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 88—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stage Employees—68 Haight.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays, headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 230 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers No. 57 (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
United Leather Workers No. 72 (Tanners)—Meet Wednesdays, Maenrumbund Hall, 24th and Potrero.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, Secretary, 1437 Polk.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## SHOE CLERKS UNIONIZE.

The Shoe Clerks' Union is making a special effort to unionize all of the shoe stores in the Mission. This effort has been indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council and will be backed by the union men and women generally. Frank O'Brien, representative of the union, says that the residents of the district will be informed at all times as to the results obtained in the shoe clerks' effort.

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PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

# ON SATURDAY STORE OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.



We have signed an AGREEMENT with Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, Local No. 410, to Close our Store on Saturday Nights at 9 P. M. instead of 10 P. M., in order to give our clerks shorter hours.

*It is up to You Union Men to help the Union Clerks and Buy Before 9 O'Clock on Saturday Night.*

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**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
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GREEN  
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## BENEFIT DANCE.

The Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 85, will give a benefit dance at Turn Verein Hall, Seventeenth street, on Saturday evening, September 21st, for August Otts, vice-president of the union, and his family. Mr. Otts is confined with tuberculosis at a peninsula sanitarium.

## JANITORS TO MEET.

The Janitors' Union will hold a special organization meeting in the Labor Temple tomorrow, commencing at 12:30, to which all persons engaged in janitorial work are invited to attend. The meeting is mainly for organization purposes, the union desiring to get all janitors in this city within the fold.

## PUBLIC HEARING IN MOONEY CASE.

A public hearing before Governor Stephens in the Mooney case is proposed in resolutions adopted last Friday evening by the San Francisco Labor Council. The special committee of the Council dealing with the Mooney case is to present the argument in behalf of labor, and the California State Federation of Labor is asked to delegate one of its executive officers to take part in the arguments.

## DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: James Concannon of the pavers, Sylvester Doan of the printers, James Morrissey and E. F. Ware of the carpenters, Frank J. Brodie of the millmen, Oscar Rosberg of the boilermakers, Michael Harkins of the marine firemen, Charles A. Erickson of the municipal carmen, J. A. Ostene of the carpenters.

## AN UNFAIR CONCERN.

Bottlers' Union No. 293 of the International Union of the United Brewery and Soft Drink Workers of America has declared the Schwartz Ginger Ale Company of 490 Fifth street, this city, unfair because the firm refuses to concede the same conditions to its employees that union firms have agreed to and are allowing.

## WASHINGTON LABOR CONFERENCE.

In response to an invitation from Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, John P. McLaughlin, State Labor Commissioner, and Mrs. Katherine P. Edson, executive officer of the State Industrial Welfare Commission, leave today for Washington to attend a meeting of the Board September 30th and October 1st. Industrial experts from all parts of the country will attend the meeting, which will discuss many important phases of war-time labor.

## NOLAN TO RETURN.

John I. Nolan, Congressman from the Fifth District, is expected to return to San Francisco within the next two weeks. He has remained in Washington steadily because of the pressure of war activities since Congress was called together in special session more than a year ago. He will make a short stay in San Francisco looking after matters that await his attention and then return to Washington.

## BUTCHERS ACCEPT AWARD.

The award of Ralph P. Merritt, mediator in the dispute over wages and hours between the Butchers' Union No. 115 and the Butchers' Board of Trade was accepted last Tuesday night at a mass meeting of the union in the Labor Temple. Merritt's decision provides for a wage of \$30 a week and a nine-hour day, with nine and a half hours on Saturdays.

## JOHN KANE INJURED.

The many friends of John Kane, who is treasurer of the local Boilermakers' Union and in charge of the branch United States employment office on Sixteenth street, will regret to learn that he has been the victim of a painful accident, which resulted in a fractured ankle bone. He will be confined to his home for several weeks.

## LABOR AND BALLOT No. 20.

Daniel C. Murphy, president of the State Federation of Labor, has issued a statement calling attention to the fact that health insurance is a labor issue. The statement is as follows:

"The California State Federation of Labor, the Building Trades Council, the San Francisco Labor Council, the Los Angeles Labor Council, and other labor groups have endorsed health insurance.

"The commercial insurance companies, the Christian Scientists, and some doctors are opposing it.

"I am a member of the unsalaried commission appointed by Hiram Johnson to look into the need for health insurance, and I am convinced that it is the only way to distribute the cost and loss of sickness so that the burden on the individual worker will be lessened.

"Don't be misled by the false statements against health insurance by the opposition.

"Vote 'Yes' on this amendment at the state election next November. Number 20 on the ballot."

## COST OF LIVING INCREASE.

An increase of 50 to 55 per cent in the cost of living for the family of the average wage-earner in the United States from July, 1914, to the middle of June, 1918, is indicated in a report issued by the National Industrial Conference Board. In a small number of communities where there have been exceptional increases in rent and in cost of fuel, this percentage of increase would have to be raised somewhat.

The increases for the different items were as follows:

	Pct.
Food .....	62
Rent .....	15
Clothing .....	77
Fuel and light .....	45
Sundries .....	50
Average increase (depending on apportionment of these respective items in the family budget) .....	50 to 55

In combining the percentages of increase for the respective items, in order to determine the average increase for the budget as a whole, food was taken as constituting 43 per cent of the total family expenditure, rent 18 per cent, clothing 13 per cent, fuel and light 6 per cent, and sundries 20 per cent.

## "BULLETIN" LABOR EDITOR.

William T. Bonsor, vice-president of San Francisco Labor Council and delegate of Office Employees' Union, has accepted the position as labor editor of the San Francisco "Bulletin." He has had a long and active experience in the local labor field and is thoroughly qualified to fill the position.

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